Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1839. NO. 45.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY JAMES VIRDEN,

No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,

FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,

Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, $2 50; if not paid within six months, $3 00, and if not paid within the yeai, $3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be POST PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, orless, 3 times, $1 50; 3 months, $4; 6 months, $7 50; 12 months, $15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible romedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursatory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant.—Mothers who have their babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

☞*Please shake the bottle when first opened* ☜

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in releiving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which semetimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—*New York Sun.*

"We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article. for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—*Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm, Evans. M'Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

Principal Office for the Uuited States, 100, *Chatham-st. New York.*

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to aroid imposition of Counterfeiters; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent. for sale by

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is so peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from *obstruction* and *irregularity*, to possess themselves of a *certain*, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.—See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

☞An Interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigour, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M.——, 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms—Total loss of appetite, great langour and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge. the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declares her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills.

This medicine is for sale by

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels. whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities: and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthful state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irratibility, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloro, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evan's medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine,

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA—*Three year's standing.*—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great langour, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irratibility and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impeding suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existance or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which inducedhim to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

To Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kernsville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake any thing. In May she commenced using Dr. W. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A re-action took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed,) JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article, Wholesale druggists are not Dr Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 *Chatham-st. New-York.*

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeiters; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall st. Louisville, Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

☞See list of Agents.

☞See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.
Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.
Evans' Female Pills.
Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.
Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastle; Chilton, Ellis & Voiers, Benevola; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Malin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & co. Winchester; Jno. W. Hazelrigg, Owingsville; A. M. Barns, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthiana; Thos. E. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T, Green, Covington; Whaley & M'Clure, Millersburgh; Jas. F. Dureman, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpsburgh; Russell & Sneed, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington, Ky,
37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839-21-1y

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to JOHN M. McCALLA.

june 20—54-tf.

From the New York Whig.

THE DRUNKARD'S LAST SPREE.

"One more spree, with my noble companions, and I'll have done with drinking, forever. O, curse this fatal passion—this gnawing thirst, that is never satisfied, but in deep draughts of the exhilarating poison. My wife, my children! I—I cannot always make you unhappy. No, no—*one more spree*, and I'll drink no more forever."

Thus said an unhappy and degraded young man, as he got up from his low couch in a damp basement situated in the rear of St. Paul's. The sun had already reached the zenith, and when the poor man staggered to the open air, the bright light of the cloudless sky bewildered him, and the noise of the busy multitude abroad in the streets sunk heavily upon his heart.

——"What a fool I am!" continued he, "what a wretched, miserable being! CAN I reform? Will these bloated cheeks ever again resume the hue of health? Will these limbs, that now tremble like an aspen, ever again be steady? Will this burning fever be quenched? O Harriet! my wife—how bitterly have I wronged thee—I who ought to have—but, O Heavens! I cannot provide for her! *I am ruined!* The ample fortune that my father gave me it is gone—gone with my health and happiness And if that were all, I could still hope. But, my wife's, my wife's inheritance, that is gone also!—All, all, is engulfed in the accursed deep of that worse than Hell, where demons in human shape deal out destruction in the wine cup! O, is there no *revenge?* No, no, no! I am my own destroyer!—and they—they, the wretches who have swept away my all, even they begin to dispise me, they sneer at me, and already hint at my utter destitution. O what is more horrible than the life of a drunkard!"

The inebriate wept. His head was racked by pains from the last evening's debauch, and now that the difficulties of his situation were forced home upon his thoughts in this hour of reflection, his soul was stricken. He sobbed like a child.

The door was gently opened, a young pale matron stood bending over the sleeper, She was beautiful; but the paleness of her cheek, and anxious glances of her eye, told how much she had suffered from the humiliation of him she still too fondly loved.—She bent over him, and smoothing back the shaggy locks that hung over his forehead, and wiping away his scalding tears with the white scarf that covered her bosom, she imprinted a long kiss upon his burning brow. O, how true is woman's love! The wretched being before her had neglected, and injured, and reduced her to beggary—he had become a degraded sot—his person was offensive—his breath was like the noisome vapors of the distillery, and his miserable frame was a mass of bloated and suffering mortality. Harriet still loved her husband. With all his transgressions he was true to her—his vice was a beastly intemperance. She would still forgive him, and do any thing in her power to save him, whom she loved.

"William," said she, "are you not faint? Have you breakfasted? What can I do for you, my dear husband?"

"O curse me! Harriet—Curse me. Don't talk mildly to the wretch who has so basely injured you. O that I had the courage to—"

"To what, my dear husband—to REFORM? O, say *that* word, dear William—and I will do any thing for you—I will work—I will beg—I will do all that a woman can do, that is not vile and sinful, to save you."

"Harriet!" said he, "I was about to say, if I had the courage to DIE, I should have one consolation. But I have not—no, no!"

"Stay this emotion, my husband," said Harriet—"Say you will try to *reform*, and you will make me happy. O, William, *do* make the trial, I beseech you—if not for my sake, yet for the sake of your little ones—oh, don't deny my prayers."

The husband and wife that day partook of a frugal dinner in their little apartment, the best she could provide with her scanty means. He had renew'd his solemn promise to reform. She knew that he had often promised; but hope never forsakes a true-hearted wife—and, as she talked with him about their children, and laid plans for the future, his countenance seemed once more to resume an expression, such as had won her youthful heart.

That afternoon was a happy one for both. In the evening they walked out upon the Battery, and talked of hopes that had been blighted, and of happiness they would henceforth strive to secure. Leisurely they walked home to their apartments.—She had placed her smiling children in their little cot, and smoothed down the pillows to make sweet the sleep of the cherubs; and had just turned to leave them when she heard a loud laugh in the street, and a call of some one for Fitz Roy. A loud knocking at the door, instantly satisfied her of the nature of their errand. She sunk into a chair. She knew that her husband's companions were at the threshold; but she had hopes that he who so late had pledged his word forever to shun them, would not again be led astray. For some time he made no answer to the intruders. But at last, wearied with their importunities, he went to the door, and for half an hour maintained his resolutions to avoid them. He told them of his shame—his degradation—his suffering. He reminded them of the horrible doom that awaited them, as well as himself—and finally told them of his pledge to his wife forever to abstain from the cup.

They laughed outright at his "temperance pledge"—and the idea that his wife held the rod over him, tickled their fancies. They accordingly let off a volley of ridicule and taunts, that were exceedingly annoying to Fitz Roy.

Still he held out—and was about closing the door in their faces, when a new comer adpeared. The young Dick Million had that day come of age, and was now on his way to——Hall, to give a grand entertainment to his friends.

"Come, Fitz," said he, gaily, "just go down, and give us a lift. Come—we will have something that will do the heart good. Will you go?"

"I must be excused, gentlemen—I——."

He was interrupted by a boisterous peal of merriment from his late companions.

"Don't you think," said one, "that Bill here, has signed the pledge—the real blue Temperance Tee-Total, by G—. Only think of that, Dick. Comical, isn't it?"

"And his woman wears the small clothes," said another of the crew, laughing.

'You are——infernal villians, all of you,' said Fitz Roy.

"Come, come," interposed Dick Million, "this is no way to do business. Fitz, you won't deny me—come, go tell your sweet wife—she's a good wife, that of yours, Fitz—go tell her that you are going down with Dick Million just to have *one more spree*, and then you will leave off. What say? will ye?"

Fitz Roy for a moment hesitated. He said not a word—but retired to the room where his wife sat weeping, and briefly told her he was going with Dick Million to have "one more spree"—and then, Harriet, then, I will leave off drinking forever.—Good night, my wife—you need not wait for me?"

He went with the revellers. There were many deep drinkers in that company. Loud was their merriment, and at a late hour of the night was their carousal kept up.

Harriet threw herself in an agony of grief by the side of her children, and wept herself to sleep.—She was exhausted and tired with watching; and oh, how sweet is the oblivion of sleep to the wretched and broken heart. She awoke with the earliest dawn. Her husband had not returned. She sent a messenger to the hall. He had left at a late hour of the night. No trace could be found of him. The wretched wife had now lost all hope, and gave up to despair. Her friends rescued her from a state bordering on distraction; but it was a long time before she recovered strength and fortitude to be made acquainted with the fate of her husband.

* * * * *

The morning after the incidents abovs related took place, the lifeless body of William Fiz Roy was token from the water at the foot of one of the piers. The miserable man had taken his last spree, had wandered off into the stream, and died a drunkard's death.

BLOWING UP OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.—Col. Pasley on the 29th of August, being the anniversary of the loss of the Royal George, commenced his submarine explosive operation against her water-logged timbers. One of these charges consisted of 100 lbs., the other four of 45 lbs. of powder each. The effect of these discharges at the bottom of the water, the depth being 14 fathoms, was very remarkable, resembling the smart shock of an earthquake. To those who stood on the decks of the lighters, anchored near the point of explosion, the sensation was not unlike that of a galvanic shock, and these huge vessels were violently shaken. No column nor dome of water was, however thrown up, as had been expected by those who had witnessed Colonel Pasley's experiments in the Thames and Medway. The water over the explosion remained quite tranquil for several seconds after the shock had been felt and the sound heard, when it suddenly burst forth in a circle of bubbles and whirlpools, gradually extending on all sides, till it became about 40 or 50 feet in diameter. This circle of agitation was at first white from the foam; but ended by becoming of a deep blue, or almost black color, probably from the mud at the bottom being stirred up. Several fish were killed by the first explosion, but none by those which followed, and it is natural to suppose that the noise and shock would drive those fish to a distance which it did not kill outright. It is inferred that some parts of the wreck will have been so rent and dislocated by these explosions that the diving-bell operators will be enabled to fasten ropes to the fragments, and have them pulled up There can be no doubt that in this way the whole wreck may in time be removed, and a very serious evil lying in the best part of our best anchorage, Spithead, be effectually taken away. Colonel Pasley intends, we undestand, to attack the large and more solid parts of the wreck with much larger charges than any he has yet exploded. In this view he has prepared huge cylinders, and containing a ton of gunpowder, which are to be placed alongside the sunken ship, and exploded by means of the galvanic battery. One of these cylinders has already been tried, but, owing to the ropes getting entangled with the fragments of the wreck, the communication was cut off with the charge, and the cylinder lies still at the bottom unexploded. The divers employed by Col. Palsey are now working under his officers, Capt. Williams, Mr. Symonds of the Royal Engineers, and the second Master Attendant of the Dock-yard, Mr. Sadler, one of the ablest seamen in the navy, in the recovery of the great cylinder which was lowered down the 23d inst., and it is expected that the next attempt to fire one of these enormous submarine mines will be made on Tuesday next, that being the day on which the tides (then at what is called "the dead of the neaps") will suit best—because there is then the largest interval of slack water, at which time only the "helmet" divers can work with advantage or security. The Royal George suddenly overset and went to the bottom on the 29th of August, 1782, when, according to the beautiful lines of Cowper, written on receiving the account of the catastrophe, "Brave Kempenfelt went down with twice four hundred men."—*English Paper.*

UNITED STATES' BANK.

A very interesting article appears in the Globe, of the 14th instant, copied from an English paper the 'London Times' of 17th September, relative to the operations of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania in England, France and America. Its length precludes us from publishing it in our columns, but we will endeavor to give a condensed view of its contents.

The editor of the London Times, not wishing to give his own views exclusively, respecting the insolvency of the institution, consulted with "the best commercial authorities connected with the U. S." on the subject which he considered of immense interest to both countries.

The first material fact to which reference is made, is, that United States Bank bills drawn on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of Paris, to a large amount, have been refused acceptance; this circumstance was sufficient to impair the credit of the Bank to a very great extent, and naturally led to an investigation and exposition of its unwarrantable and infamous attempts at monopolizing the whole cotton trade of the South, as well as the stocks and exchange of both countries—"Forgetting," they say, "that credit, however bright, and however powerful, may be tarnished and worn away by constant and extensive use—the United States Bank has relied on the magic of its name, to stamp with value every bit of paper, and has thought it an easy and prosperous game to borrow as much money in Europe at low rates as it could congregate, and to employ it in the United States in direct purchases of stocks and of cotton, or in advance upon such securities from which it contemplated a rich harvest of high rates of interest, little thinking that the time would come when the money might be demanded in Europe."

Again, they observe, "the result will, we fear, show that he has unhinged the trade in cotton, lowered the prices of all American securities, and seriously damaged the interests of the Bank itself."

They further remark—"should Mr. Jaudon (an agent of the Bank,) be forced to stop payment, it must be apprehended that, from a large amount of dishonored claims returned for recovery in Philadelphia and for subsequent payment in Europe, and a termination of the power of drawing on England and France, the United States Bank will be driven to a suspension of specie payments. Such a suspension forfeits legally the charter."

Again, "with respect to future transactions between the United States and this country, it is evident that a check to the vicious system of the U. S. Bank will be a benefit to both countries, altho' it is to be desired that it could be applied in a gentler mode. Mr. Biddle is known to have considered the resumption of specie payments in the United States as premature. There is nothing in past events to prove the truth of that opinion. He extended the system of credit in every direction, as if determined that the resumption should not be permanent."

How fully the above prophetic words, relative to the suspension of the Bank have been realized, the events that have recently transpired, unequivocally demonstrate; and it is to be hoped that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will take warning from the past, not to confer such immense powers on a faithless corporation, when past events prove that ruin and desolation has been spread far and wide, by the unexampled avarice, cupidity, ambition, and faithless conduct of the managers of the institution.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

Shin-plasters.—These nuisances are in a very fair way to be abated in the good old key-stone State, through the determined opposition which its Democratic Governor manifests towards them.—The banks of Philadelphia, we perceive, have been notified by the commonwealth's attorneys that every issue of a note smaller than $5 will be rigidly prosecuted. By the way, we believe public sentiment has been found to be a little too strong, even in this District, for the purposes of sundry *shin plaster bankers* who had their little paper "promises" ready to be poured out upon our people immediately after the suspension. We doubt not, but that it will continue so.—*Metropolis.*

Mr. John McKim, jr. of Baltimore, offers in the papers of that city, *one hundred thousand dollars* worth of real estate at a fair valuation for the United States Bank stock of the State of Pennsylvania, at par; United States Bank bonds at par; and for U. S. Bank notes at par.

The Alexandria Gazette gives us the above information. Did our cotemporary ever hear the anecdote which is told of a humerous merchant of Virginia, who, on some occasion, while purchasing goods in Philadelphia, took a fancy to buy a mocking bird which he had seen hung up in a cage at the door of one of the shops. Stepping in, he enquired if the bird was for sale, and being answered in the affirmative, asked the price. The shopkeeper told him he must have fifty dollars for it. "Ah!" said our merchant, "it is cheap enough—I will take it—but," after a short pause, added, "but I will pay you in *young robins* at $10 a pair, next spring."—*Metropolis.*

REMARKABLE.—Noah, in his Evening Star of Monday week, holds the following language:

"At this moment there is not in the Bank of England nine millions of dollars. That institution must issue one-pound notes, or stop specie payments. Russia, for great ulterior objects, is drawing the coin from England, Holland, and other parts of Europe; and the situation of those countries is worse than the condition of ours, for we can fall back upon our crops, which rapidly succeed each other."

So "the situation of England, Holland, and other parts of Europe, IS WORSE THAN THE CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY!" Will Noah be good enough to tell his readers how this result was brought about? Have those countries had a Gen. Jackson "warring upon their currency?" Have they put down their national banks? Have they had their "specie circulars?" Or is it all chargeabie upon Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren? Have they, not content with *ruining* their own country, made an attack on "England, Holland, and other parts of Europe," and actually put them in "*in a worse condition than ours?*"—*Globe.*

The Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Columbia, was robbed on the night of 22d Sept. of $30,000.

GOVERNOR POLK'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered at Nashville on the 14th inst. in presence of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and a large concourse of his fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
of the House of Representatives,
and Fellow-Citizens

Deeply impressed with a sense of gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the confidence they have reposed in me, by elevating me to the chief Executive office in the State, and duly sensible of the weight of responsibility which will devolve upon me, I enter upon the discharge of its duties, firmly relying upon the co-operation of the co-ordinate departments of the State Government in all such measures of public policy as may be calculated to maintain the high character of the State, and to advance and promote the interests, the happiness, and prosperity of the people.

A proper respect for public opinion, as well as a compliance with the public expectation, seem to require that I should upon this occasion puclicly declare the leading principles which I shall deem it proper to be observed in the conduct of the State administration, so far as the action of the Executive branch may be concerned.

Under our happy system of government, the ultimate and supreme sovereignty rests in the people. The powers of government delegated by the people to their public functionaries, are by our constitutions divided between the Federal and State authorities. The State governments are not, as has been erroneously supposed by some, subordinate to the Federal Government. "They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole." The States have parted with certain enumerated and specified powers, and by the constitution of the United States, these are delegated to the Federal Government, and can only be rightfully exercised by that Government. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

By the partition of powers thus distinctly defined, it is manifest that each government possesses powers which are withheld from the other.—And so long as each acts within its legitimate and proper sphere the system works harmoniously, and affords to the citizen a greater amount of security, for life, liberty, and property, and in the pursuit of happiness, than is to be found under any other government which has ever existed. When either overleaps the true boundary prescribed for its action, and usurps the exercise of powers properly belonging to the other, the harmony of the system is disturbed, and agitating collisions arise which are calculated to weaken the bonds of Union.—Whilst, therefore, the States should be jealous of every encroachment of the Federal Government on their rights, they should be careful to confine themselves in their own action to the exercise of powers clearly reserved to them.

It will, I do not doubt, be the patriotic desire of my constituents, as I know it will be mine, in the discharge of the functions to which I am called, that "the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and that "the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad," shall be scrupulously observed and scrupulously maintained.

In ascertaining the true line of separation between the powers of the General Government and of the States, much difficulty has often been experienced in the operations of our system. The powers delegated to the General Government are either express or implied. The general rule of construction, laid down by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1799, may be regarded as a sound one, by which to determine whether a given power has been delegated to that government, or is reserved to the States. That rule is—"Whenever a question arises, concerning the constitutionality of a particular power, the first question is, whether the power be *expressed* in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not *expressed*, the next question must be, whether it is properly an *incident* to an expressed power, and *necessary* to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." If the power be not *expressed*, it is not enough that it may be *convenient* or *expedient* to exercise it, for such a construction of the constitution of the United States would refer its exercise to the unlimited and unrestrained discretion of Congress, to determine what would be *convenient* or *expedient*, thereby making the exercise of important powers by the General Government to depend upon the varying discretion of successive Congresses. It must be a "*necessary and proper*" power. It must be an *incident* to an *express* power, "*necessary and proper*," to carry that express power into effect, and without which it could not be exercised, and would be nugatory.

Mr. Jefferson, whose sound expositions of the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments but few of my constituents will be prepared at this day to question, near the close of a long and eventful life of public usefulness, declared 'to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, in authorizing its Federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties imposts and excise, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever *they* may think or pretend would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that of itself a complete government, without limitation of powers; but that the plain sense and obvious meaning were, that they might levy the taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare, by the various acts of power therein specified and delegated to them, and by no others."

In all cases of well founded constitutional doubt, it is safest and wisest for all the functionaries of government, both State and Federal, to abstain from the exercise of the doubtful power. In all such cases, it is both safest and wisest to appeal to the people, the only true source of power, in the constitutional forms, by an amendment of the fundamental law, to remove such doubt, either by an enlargement or a restriction of the doubtful power in question.

The Federal Government has at different times assumed or attempted to exercise powers which, in my judgment, have not been conferred upon that Government by the compact. Among these, I am free to declare my solemn conviction that the Federal Government possesses no constitutional power to incorporate a National Bank. The advocates of a Bank insist that it would be *convenient and expedient*, and that it would promote the "general welfare," but they have in my judgment failed to show that the power to create it is either *expressly* granted, or that it is an *incident* to any *express* power, that is "*necessary and proper*" to carry that power into effect. The alarming dangers of the power of such a corporation (vast and irresponsible as experience has shown it to be) to the public liberty, it does not fall within the scope of my present purpose fully to examine. We have seen the power of associated wealth in the late Bank of the United States wrestling with a giant's strength with the Government itself—and although finally overthrown, it was not until after a long and doubtful contest. During the struggle, it manifested a power for mischief which it would be dangerous to permit to exist in a free country.—The panic and alarm, the distress and extensive suffering, which, in its convulsive struggle to perpetuate it power it inflicted on the country, will not soon be forgotten. Its notorious alliance with leading politicians, and its open interferance by means of the corrupting power of money in the political contests of the times, had converted it into a political engine, used to control elections and the course of public affairs. No restraints of law could prevent any similar institution from being the willing instrument used for similar purposes. The State of Tennessee, through her Legislature, has repeatedly declared her settled opinions against the existence of such an institution, and at no time in its favor. She has instructed her Senators and requested her representatives in Congress to vote against the establishment of such an institution.—In these opinions, heretofore expressed by the State, I entirely concur.

Of the same character is the power which at sometimes has been attempted to be exercised by the Federal Government, of first collecting by taxation on the people a surplus revenue beyond the wants of that Government, and then distributing such surplus in the shape of donations among the States, a power which has not been conferred on that Government by any express grant; nor is it an incident to any express power, "necessary and proper" for its execution. To concede such a power would be to make the Federal Government, the tax-gatherer of the States, and accustom them to look to that source from which to supply the State Treasuries and to defray the expenses of the State Governments. It is clear that this constituted no one of the objects of the creation of the Federal Government; and to permit its exercise would be to reduce the States to the degraded condition of subordinate dependencies upon that Government, to destroy their separate and independent sovereignty, and to make the Government of the Union in effect a consolidation. The power to make provision for the support of its own Government by the levy of the necessary taxes upon its own citizens, and the adoption of such measures of policy for its internal government not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution as may be deemed proper and expedient, "remains to each State among its domestic and unalienated powers exercisable within itself and by its domestic authorities alone."

A surplus Federal revenue, raised by means of a tariff of duties, must necessarily be collected in unequal proportions from the people of the respective States. The planting and producing States must bear the larger portion of the burden It was this inequality which has heretofore given rise to the just complaints of these States, as also of the commercial interests, against the operations of a high protective tariff. If the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be set apart for distribution among the States, as has been at sometimes proposed, the operation and effect would be the same; for by abstracting from the Federal Treasury the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; a necessity is thereby created for an increased tariff to the amount of the sums thus abstracted.—To collect a surplus revenue by unequal taxation, and then to return to the people by a distribution among the States of their own money, in sums diminished by the amount of the cost of collection and distribution, aside from its manifest injustice, is a power which it could never have been intended to confer on the Federal Government.

When from the unforseen operation of the revenue laws of the United States, a surplus at any time exists or is likely to exist in the Federal Treasury, the true remedy is, to reduce or to repeal the taxes so as to collect no more money than shall be absolutely necessary for the economical wants of that Government, and thus leave what would otherwise be surplus uncollected in the pockets of the people. The act of Congress of 1836, by which a large amount of the surplus on hand was distributed among the States, is upon its face a *deposite*, and not a *donation* of the sums distributed. The States have become the debtors to the Federal Government for their respective proportions, and are subject to be called upon to refund it. Had the act provided for an absolute *donation* to the States, so palpable an infraction of the constitution it is scarcely possible to conceive, could have been sanctioned. By making it assume the form of a mere *deposite* of the money of the United States in the State treasuries for safe keeping until needed for public purposes, it become the law. Though it may not be probable that the sums distributed on deposite will be called for at any early period, if indeed they will ever be, unless in case of exigencies growing out of a foreign war, yet the States should be at all times prepared to meet the call when made; and it will be unsafe for them to rely upon the sums they have received as a permanent fund. They should rather look to their own credit and resources in the accomplishment of their purposes.

It becomes the duty of all the States, and especially of those, whose constitutions recognize the existence of domestic slavery, to look with watchful care to the attempts which have been recently made to disturb the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. The agitation of the abolitionists can by no possibility produce good to any portion of the Union, and must, if persisted in, lead to incalculable mischiefs.—The institution of domestic slavery, as it existed at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and as it still exists in some of the States, formed the subject of one of the compromises of opinion and of interest, upon the settlement of which all the old States became parties to the compact, and agreed to enter into the Union. The new States were admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the old States, and are equally bound by the terms of the compact. Any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to act upon the subject of slavery, as it exists within the States, would be a clear infraction of the Constitution; and to disturb it within the District of Columbia would be a palpable violation of the public faith, as well as of the clear meaning and obvious intention of the framers of the constitution. They intended to leave, and they did in fact leave, the subject to the exclusive regulation and action of the States and Territories within which slavery existed or might exist. They intended to place, and they did in fact place, it beyond the pale of action within the constitutional power of the Federal Government. No power has been conferred upon the Federal Government, either by express grant or necessary implication, to take cognizance of, or in any manner or to any extent to interfere with, or to act upon, the subject of domestic slavery, the existence of which, in many of the States, is expressly recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

Whether the agitation we have recently witnessed upon this delicate and disturbing subject has proceeded from a mistaken philanthropy, as may have been the case with a few misguided persons; or what there is, I regret to say, but too much reason to fear, from a desire on the part of many persons, who manifest by their conduct a reckless disregard of the harmony of the Union and of the public good, to convert it into a political engine, with a view to control elections, its progress should be firmly resisted by all the constitutional means within the power of the States. The most casual observer of passing events cannot fail to have seen that modern abolitionism, with rare and few exceptions among its advocates, has become, to a great extent, purely a political question. That many of the leading abolitionists are active political partizans, fully identified with and constituting no inconsiderable part of, one of the political parties of the country, can no longer admit of doubt.—They address themselves to the prepossession and prejudices of the community in which they live against slavery in the abstract, and, availing themselves of these prepossessions and prejudices, are struggling to control political events. All the lovers of the union of the States, and all patriotic citizens whether of the slave-holding or non slave-holding States, who are ardently attached to our free institutions, must view with indignant reprobation the use made of such an unholy agitation with such objects. The attempts made to introduce it for discussion into the Federal Legislature have been met in the proper spirit, not only by Southern Representatives but by a large portion of the Northern delegates in Congress. It is fortunate for the country that in the midst of this agitation there is at the head of the Federal Government a Chief Magistrate, who, in the patriotic discharge of his high duties, has placed the seal of his unqualified condemnation upon any attempted action by Congress upon the subject of slavery in any manner or to any extent, whether existing within the States or within the District of Columbia.—That he deserves and will receive the support of the States and of the people in every portion of the Union, in maintaining his uncompromising and publicly declared determination to preserve inviolate the compromises of the Federal Constitution and the reserved rights of the slave-holding States on this subject, cannot be doubted.

In regard to other powers, which at different times the Federal Government has assumed or attempted to exercise, the same reasoning may be applied. Among these may be enumerated the power assumed to construct works of Internal Improvement within the States, by means of appropriations drawn from the National Treasury; the power of "abridging the freedom of speech," secured by the Constitution to every citizen, by enacting laws to suppress alledged sedition, or the more recent attempts to enact them under the more plausible pretence of "securing the freedom of elections."

I shall most cheerfully co-operate with the Legislative and Judicial departments of the State Government, by all the constitutional and legal means within the competency of the Executive, in their efforts to confine the action of the State within proper limits, and to resist the encroachments of the Federal Government upon her reserved rights of sovereignty.

I shall as cheerfully co-operate with them in all such measures as shall be calculated to insure economy in the expenditures of the State Government, strict accountability on the part of public officers, the promotion of virtue, the suppression of crime, and the developement of the wealth, the resources, and the energies of the State.

The revised constitution under which we are acting has infused into the administration of the State Government more of the democratic principle of immediate and direct agency by the people than existed under the former Constitution, instead of delegating, as the old constitution did, the power of appointing many important ministerial and municiple officers to the judicial tribunals and other appointing agents, the people are now their own agents and make the appointments by popular elections. The higher judicial functionaries hold their offices by a tenure restricted to a term of years, and not, as formerly, by the tenure for life. These are important changes in the fundamental law of the State. In practice they have, thus far, produced no inconvenience, but have worked well.

In the administration of the State Government I regard it as fortunate that there are but few subjects of internal policy upon which there exists much diversity of opinion. The encourgement of a "well regulated system of Internal Improvement," and the promotion of "knowledge, learning, and virtue," as "being essential to the preservation of Republican institutions," are duties imposed by the Constitution of the State upon her public functionaries, which they are not at liberty to disregard. Under the deep conviction that these are subjects of general and pervading interest to the whole people of the State, I shall regard it to be my duty to lend my aid in executing the injunctions of the Constitution in a liberal spirit. No objects are, in my judgement, more worthy of the public patronage and support.

The preservation of public credit and of a sound currency in the State will undoubtedly be among our highest duties. It is a prevailing error to suppose that a multiplication of Banks, and an excessive issue of paper circulation, can advance the public prosperity, or afford any permanent relief to the community in which they exist. Instead of a blessing, excessive banking generally proves to be a curse. The bloated state of apparent prosperity which they temporarily excite, our experience has shown, has invariably been followed by derangement of the money market, depreciation of currency and finally by severe pressure and suffering inflicted on the people, To prevent the recurrence of such a state of things it will be my desire by all the constitutional and legal restrictions which can be thrown around them, to see that the Banks which may exist in the State shall be based upon a solid foundation, and confine their operations within their reasonable means to meet their responsibilities promptly.

I will, at an early day, avail myself of an appropriate occasion to make to the General Assembly of the State, now in session a communication touching subjects which may seem to require legislative action at their present session.

It will be my duty, under the Constitution of the State, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The executive is invested with no legislative discretion or power. The laws which the General Assembly shall pass, it is made his duty to execute, even though he may differ in opinion with that branch of the State Government in regard to their wisdom or policy. This duty I shall faithfully perform.

Relying confidently upon the support of my fellow-citizens, and invoking the aid and guidance of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destines of Government, and of men, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties, which have been assigned me by the People.

From the Pittsburg Manufacturer.

THE WHIGS—THE BANKS.

The Advocate is down on the Bank of Pittsburg for refusing to suspend specie payments, and says that the bank commits a '*grievous wrong*,' by resolving to pay her honest debts. The editor has seen the folly of attempting to humbug the public by his professions of anti-bankism, and has now thrown off the mask and come out under his proper colors, by censuring the bank for refusing to violate the express letter of the law.

It is amusing to look at the course of the opposition one year since, when Ritner issued his Humbug Proclamation, calling on the banks to resume thirteen days after they had agreed to resume, and contrast it with their ravings now, because the banks will not all suspend. Twelve months since they were for a 'sound currency,' and called public meetings to *compel the banks* TO REDEEM THEIR NOTES IN SPECIE. Now, when one of these banks shows a disposition to preserve a 'sound currency,' and continues to do that which in '38, they were so desirous it should do, Presto change, the whigs pronounce her conduct a 'grievous wrong,' and she is charged with oppressing the citizens by refusing to suspend, when, as she says, she is abundantly able to meet all emergencies. Last year when the resumption took place, the whigs were so well pleased that they held a grand jubilee, and lauded the banks for simply doing what they were bound to do by the terms of their charters; and now these same jubilating whigs are ready to mourn in sackcloth and ashes, because the Pittsburg Bank will not suspend, and leave the way clear for another issue of shinplasters.

At a meeting in August 1838, they resolved that they 'cordially approved of a resumption of specie payments,' and that it was 'admirably adapted to restore public confidence, and *revive the languishing industry of the country*.'

They resolved that it was the duty of the banks to *submit to the laws of the land*, and they complimented Gov. Ritner for his efforts to *compel* the resumption of specie payments.

They resolved that it was the duty of all the banks of this city to resume.

They greatly regretted that any portion of our citizens should be so lost to all sense of patriotism and duty as to oppose a restoration of specie payments.

Such were a few of the opinions held by the whig leaders in '38; now what a change has come o'er them! Then they believed that specie payments would 'revive the languishing industry of the country;' now they assert that specie payments will grind the community to the earth. Then they believed it the duty of the banks to '*submiit to the laws of the land*;' now they call on the banks to *violate* the laws, by suspending.

Then they supposed it the bounden duty of all the banks of the city to *resume;* now they *urge* them all to *suspend!*

Then, they regretted that any one should oppose a resumption; now they as deeply regret that any one should oppose a suspension.

What pictures of folly and inconsistency do the acts of these men exhibit in two short years! In '37, they produced a general suspension throughout the state; drove every cent of the legal currency from circulation, and plundered the community by means of the worthless, illegal and irredeemable shinplasters. When the democrats demanded a resumption, the whigs opposed it on the ground that 'heavy capitalists found the suspension *profitable;*' and Nicholas Biddle, then Autocrat of all the banks, commanded them to go on *preparing to rseume but* NOT *resuming*. In 1838, an important election took place in Pennsylvania. The imbecile creature who in '35, slipped into the gubernatorial chair by a minority vote was again brought out by the banks and speculators for re-election. The Rag Barons had used this man for three years in all their iniquitous schemes of speculation. Through him they foisted on the people of Pennsylvania, the U S. Bank with the most unlimited powers over the property of the citizens.—This was done under the specious pretence of repealing the tax on property. It was to relieve the state from all her embarrassments, and bring our internal improvements to a happy consummation How have we been disappointed! Far from helping the state, it has brought ruin to the door of thousands, by forcing the other banks into a suspension! Through him they closed the Banks, and looked, with a lenient eye, on the robbery of the working classes, by every little corporation in the state, who could force its irredeemable shinplasters upon them as a reward for their toil. Against the issuing of such bills the law is plain and imperative, and it was the sworn duty of Gov Ritner to prohibit their circulation and to punish all those who had part in issuing them. But he was too completely subservient to the speculators, to interfere with their career of plunder, and for fifteen months the laws of the state were violated by the banks and their minions, and the public left to the 'killing kindness' of these rag money harpies.

But in '38, as the election came on, they found that this course was likely to oust them from the snug berths they had occupied for three years.—Accordingly they changed their policy; Ritner issued his famous Proclamation to the banks, telling them they must resume, and the whigs, all at once, became hard money men, and affected a most holy horror of irredeemable bank paper, and were shocked that the Banks should refuse to pay gold and silver for their notes. The trick was too shallow—the cool impudence of the whigs in styling themselves anti-bank men, could not deceive the people, and the venal administration that permitted the people to be plundered and the laws trampled on and contemned, was hurled from power, and those elevated who would protect the public against the encroachments of a pampered paper money aristocracy.

The Banks having failed to place their tools in power, are desirous of again embarking in the shinplaster speculation. But—thanks to the sterling patriotism of the Democracy—they cannot now violate the laws with impunity. The Executive is a man chosen by a majority of the freemen of the state, and he will see that the laws are properly observed.

The Advocate is now in its proper 'position,' and so long as it censures banks for refusing to suspend, we will give it credit for being an honest expounder of the principles of modern whiggery.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Campbellsville, Oct. 25, 1839.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Green county, on the 19th of October, 1830, Rev. Thomas Gaines was called to the chair as President, and General Elias Barbee and Archibald Webster as Vice Presidents—J. L. Hiestan, Secretary. William T. Willis, Esq., addressed the meeting briefly in explanation of the objects of the meeting, also in relation to the Democratic tenets embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have understood that our Democratic fellow-citizens of this State purpose to hold a convention on the 8th of January next to nominate candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, and electors for President and Vice President—we hail with pleasure this display of energy, determination and perseverance in Republican principles as a propitious indication of the purpose of our friends to bring our once favored and chivalrous State back to the original principles of Democracy from which she has unhappily departed. Gladly will we unite with our friends in different parts of the State to bring about such a result; and we would respectfully recommend to them to hold county meetings in every county, and send strong delegations to the convention, that as friends and brethren contending for the same general principles of government, we may meet and confer together and present to the electors of the State candidates for those offices, men of talents, energy and integrity, that we can all sustain cheerfully and unitedly.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed delegates from this county to attend said convention, and are respectfully requested to attend:

Col. William N. Marshall, Robert Calvin, Esq, Durham Sanders, Esq. John Sanders, General Elias Barbee, Capt, Edmund Crouch, Henry Sanders, Esq. Ignatius Abell, John Barbee, John Durrett, Archibald Webster, Esq., Rev. Horatio Chandler, J. D Chandler, Esq Col Jacob Hiestan, Col. William Parrot, Thomas Cave, Dr. Hiestan, Micajah Hilliard, William H. Vaughn, Thomas Robinson, R. H Gaines, John P. White, Esq,, John L. Chisham, Bartlett Hillyard, Capt. Josiah Beard, Amasa Webb, Franklin Anderson, Richard Hoard, M. W. Sherrill, Esq. Capt. J. Sharp, Richard Hayes, Rev. Thomas Gaines, P. W. Vaughn, John G. White; Dr. Daniel White, R. L. Moore, Esq., Stokely Smith, John B. Marshall, Maj. James Durham, Alfred Goudy, S. A. Spencer, Esq., Adam Campbell, Esq. William Marshall, Lewis Strader, Isaac Gibbins, Robert Ball, Col. Jeremiah Hatcher, Creed Haskins, William Squires, Samuel Faulkner, Garland Anderson, James Lasly, Esq., Richard Hazlewood, H. B. Hutchison; William Mitchell, John Speer, W. P. Roffety, Alfred Anderson, Esq.

Resolved, That our system of internal improvements in this State is, in our opinion, an improvident waste of public money, tending not only to oppress the people by taxation in the end, but to corrupt and impoverish the country—fixing, as it has, and will, if continued, a heavy State debt upon us, the interest of which alone will very soon require increased taxation; without any provision for the payment of the principal, leaving that as a burthen upon our posterity.

Resolved, That the chimerical and wild project of a railroad from the Ohio to Charleston, with its accompaniment, a bank in Charleston, ought to receive no countenance at this time from our Legislature or our citizens.

Resolved, That the administration of *Martin Van Buren* as President has fully met the just expectation of his friends; and he, with *Col. Johnson*, our fellow-citizen, as Vice President, for their faithful, firm and upright course in the administration of the Government in a time of great difficulty and embarrassment, deserve, as we hope they will receive, the support of every good Democrat in the country in their re-election.

Resolved, That we regard slavery as an evil in our country, but however great that evil may be, the evils that the immediate abolition of it in the country would produce, would be far greater than the thing itself; wherefore, we will steadily oppose the elevation of all men to office who hold the doctrine of Abolitionists directly or indirectly.

Resolved, That the experience of our country with two Banks of the United States has confirmed us in our views of opposition to all such institutions, and the oft-repeated decision of the American people against such an institution ought to satisfy even its advocates that they should desist from the project.

Resolved, That the dishonest course of the banks generally in our country in over-issues, suspensions, expansions and sudden contractions, is a proof unanswerable that they are unfit depositories of the public money; wherefore, we favor the independent treasury measure as best calculated to save the Government from losses of public money, and secure the strict and faithful accountability of its officers, and we rejoice to see the country so proudly and decidedly sustain the measure.

Resolved, further, That we invoke our friends to come to the rescue in the next canvass and aid us to reclaim our fallen State and bring her back to a fair and reputable standing in the Union with her Republicau sisters.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of this State. Adjourned.

THOMAS GAINES, President.
J. L. Hiestan, Secretary.

The celebrated orientalist of Vienna, M. Hammer Von Purgstall, is stated by the Carlesruhe Gazette, to have discovered the true origin of "The Arabian Nights." The author of these tales was a Persian Queen—not Sheherazade—but Hamia. It was once the opinion of Hammer, who has devoted himself to oriental researches with an assiduity so characteristic of German philologists and literati, that these fables originally came from India, that they were afterwards transplanted to Persia, and finally made Arabian by a translation into that language, some time before the reign of the great caliph, Haroun al Raschid.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

As there was considerable interest felt in Kentucky in the elections of our neighboring State of Tennessee, we give to-day the inaugural address of the Democratic Governor Polk.

In this paper will also be found a statement of the situation of the Bank of Kentucky; which, taken with the statements of the situation of the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Louisville, (published in our last,) exhibit the sum of $1,937,937 held by the note holders and depositors in the several Banks of Kentucky. The Louisville papers state that the brokers in that city, require $108 in Kentucky paper for $100 in specie, consequently, the loss to the community is $394,934, although Governor Wickliffe has *officially* said, "the country has no cause to apprehend *any loss* from either of the Banks!"

Although this declaration is made by his Excellency, in his official capacity, the common people cannot be restrained from exercising their common sense upon the subject; and when they perceive that the country has lost $394,934, by the conduct of the Banks, which was entirely unnecessary, as "the Banks were fully able to meet their engagements," they will take into their serious consideration whether the banking system in Kentucky, is worth the loss which may be sustained by the community, whenever these moneyed corporations may deem it expedient, for the benefit of their stockholders, to suspend the redemption of their notes in the precious metals, as required by their charters.

The Medical Introductory lectures in Transylvania, commenced on Monday last, and were continued on Tuesday and yesterday, and will be to-day, Friday and Saturday. All accounts agree in saying that there is a prospect of a much larger medical and Law class than we have had for several years, and that the college proper is looking up.—We are no puffers, but detest every thing of the character.

At a meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kentucky, held in the city of Lexington on the 5th of November, 1839, the following Companions were elected to the offices annexed to their several names, viz.

M. E.	Caleb Wesley Cloud,	of Lexington,	G. H. P.
E.	William Brown, Jr.	of Versailles,	D. G. H. P.
E.	Derrick Warner,	of Lexington,	G. K.
E.	A. G. Caldwell,	of Louisville,	G. S.
Comp.	Thos. C. Orear,	of Lexington,	G. Sec'y.
"	Thos. W. Sellers,	of Versailles,	G. Treas'r.
"	Rev. N. H. Hall,	of Lexington,	G. C.
"	Alvan Stephens,	of Lexington,	G. M.
"	Abner Cunningham,	of Clarke c'ty.	G. C. G.
"	John McCrackon,	of Lexington,	G. S. and Tyler.

The New Orleans banks have suspended—the New York banks had not at last dates—many of the Ohio banks still continued to pay specie; as did many of the banks in other States—and we hope to be able ultimately to say, none stopped who were able to go on.

We learn that a fire broke out on Friday night last, in Harrodsburg, by which the Post Office, and four other buildings were destroyed. Mr. Reynolds, confectioner of this city, a very worthy citizen, was, we understand the greatest sufferer, although he had a partial insurance.

Mehemet Ali has not given up the Ottoman fleet. Austria, Great Britain and France, have signed, at Vienna, a treaty, actually guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

The French papers say that the French Cabinet has been officially informed of the intended marriage of Queen Victoria with the Prince of Coburg.

In its proper place, will be found an advertisement, offering the "Western World" printing office for sale. We are truly gratified to find our brother editor in so much better condition with his subscribers than we are, *they having all paid the cash*. It is a fact, that with us some of the most conspicuous of our party, have never paid one cent to our support, although they have been enjoying our labours until many of their bills amount, for subscriptions alone, to upwards of *twenty dollars*, whilst we are resorting to every alternative except the BLACK LIST, to which, with shame we now say we fear we shall be compelled to come; when every party will be astonished at the names which will have to be paraded before them. It is not at all uncommon for us to receive from Post Masters, notes something like this:

"You would do well to discontinue sending your paper to ———; he has left this part of the country, and his paper is not taken out of the post office."

The "Kentucky Watchman" a Whig paper which has been published at Covington, Ky. for some time is discontinued. The establishment is offered for sale.

The following Extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in reply to Josiah Quincey, Esq., is intended for the use of a talented professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania University—and if that gentleman wishes further information, we would refer him, for the character of Mr Jefferson, to the resolutions adopted at the whig meeting at Knoxville, which selected the delegation to wait on Mr Clay and invite him to partake of Knoxville hospitalities.

"Neither retirement from public office, his eminent services, nor his advanced age, can exempt this patriot from the coarse assaults of party malevolence. In 1801, he snatched from the rude hand of usurpation the violated Constitution of his country, and that is his crime. He preserved that instrument in form, and substance, and spirit, a precious inheritonce for generations to come, and for *this* he can never be forgiven. How vain and impotent is party rage, directed against such a man! When the gentleman, to whom I have been compelled to allude, shall have mingled his dust with that of his abused ancestors, the name of Jefferson will be hailed with gratitude, his memory honored and cherished as the second founder of the liberties of the people, and the period of his administration will be looked back to as one of the happiest and brightest epochs of American history—an oosis in the midst of a sandy desert."

From Robert C. Rogers Esq. of the extreme southern part of Fayette County, we have some 10 or 12 ears of Indian corn, not surpassed if equalled by any samples heretofore received.

From James L. Hickman Esq. of this vicinity, a parcel of *nubbins* which well suited the calibre of the mouth of our calf; and one very fine ear of corn.

From Mr. H. B. Franklin, the *whole* of his this year's corn crop, which was not sufficient to give a a donky one tolerable feed.

And from a lady, Mrs. Warner, one of the most beautiful Beets we have ever seen. It was perfect, sound and healthy—neither too large, or too small, and will furnish a full supply of that delicious vegetable for our to-morrow's dinner. It weighed not quite six pounds.

Mr. George Berry, living five miles from Lexington, on the Nicholasville turnpike, presented us with two pears, each of which weighed 1¼ lbs.

In our notice of samples sent us by Mr. Bryan, of Jessamine, we omitted to mention two uncommonly fine large Pumpkins.

Mr. Bradford:—We send you three turnips, a sample of our patch, of the ordinary turnip.—Their weight is 7 lbs. 9 oz., 6 lbs. 8 oz., 5 lbs. 10 oz.
OLDHAM, TODD & Co.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD.—Since my last, upon the subject of "mammoth farms" which you kindly permitted to appear in the Gazette, unfavorable circumstances have prevented my giving to the subject, that attention, which its importance demands. But I have entered the lists, and intend not to withdraw from the contest, although I may have to struggle, single handed and alone, with these arch enemies of the general weal. My opposition to them shall be steady and unflinching. Some may stand aghast, at what they may think the temerity and rashness of the act. But I strike in perfect security, being fully satisfied that from masses so bloated and unweildy, I have, with my agility, nothing to fear. The truth is, the terrors which their size inspires, gives to them half their power to destroy. Could I but make this as clear to others, as it is to me, they too would array themselves against these rapacious monsters, and courageously endeavor to shake off the curse of their withering influence. That mammoth farms are a curse, and an enemy to the prosperity of our county and city, every one who will view the subject in its true light, must admit. But if there be any who doubt it, I would ask in what way do they promote the good of either? This question, they will find it very difficult to answer, satisfactorily. But it is very easy to show, how they injure both; and this I did show clearly, as I think, in my last paper. I will only state now, in addition to what I then said in the way of argument, that a farm of ordinary and convenient size can support itself, and something over, whilst a mammoth farm, requires 3 or 4 ordinary farms to support it.

The farmer who has from 100 to 200 acres, always raises more grain &c. than he can consume, and from him, you can get. The owner of a mammoth farm will sell you nothing, but, snatches away that which another would sell to you. This is plain talk, but it is true talk! Now look at the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston &c. Why are they so flourishing, and prosperous? You may say it is because of their natural advantages. I agree with you in part. But as prosperous as they are they would be far less so, if they were as heavily cursed with mammoth farms in their vicinity, as Lexington is. Look at Louisville and Cincinnati; the only advantage they have over Lexington is derived from their location on the Ohio. In every other respect, Lexington has the advantage of both.—She is the focus of a greater number of excellent roads; she is surrounded by a richer, more beautiful and fertile country; and she breathes a lighter and purer atmosphere. Yet she numbers not a fourth of the population of either; but in the very heart of the finest country on the earth's broad surface, in which it *might* become the finest inland city in the world, it languishes and pines, because of the deleterious influence exerted over her by rapacious and greedy monopolizers of land in her vicinity who press her to the earth by the size and weight of their mammoth farms. This is the reason why Louisville and Cincinnati have quadrupled her population; and here lies the true cause of her humility. Away then with all ranting and raving, about the hostility of Louisville, Cincinnati and Maysville to Lexington, as being the cause of her want of weal. Her worst enemies are at home; and amongst those who have basked in her smiles, and are stile taken to her bosom, may be found those who give the death stabs to her prosperity.
PHILANTHROPOS.

State of the Bank of Kentucky and branches on the 15th October, 1839.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$4,699,305 00
Notes in Circulation,	1,916,286 00
Individual deposites	391,281 90
Due to other banks	581,113 31
" United States Bank, 4th March, 1840,	275,000 00
" D. Kurts, Distributing Agent,	3,750 00
" Treasurer of the State, (Louisville.)	23,049 04
" Commissioner of Sinking Fund	21,220 15
" District and Circuit Courts of the United States,	1,363 83
" Board of Education	1,210 00
Dividends unpaid	9,639 68
Discounts received	55,781 37
Premiums on exchange,	43,196 23
Contingent fund,	100,000 00
Real estate fund,	5,000 00
Profit and loss,	844 03
	$8,128,032 54

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted,		$3,735,418 86
Bills of Exchange,		1,513,185 58
Suspended Debt,		76,879 18
Real Estate,		60,157 46
State and City Bonds,		1,605,000 00
Due by other banks,		396,997 16
Suspense account,		1 009 71
Treasurer of State at Frankfort,		28,838 63
Bank Checks,		29,207 38
Expense account,		14,450 46
Interest account,		12,097 86
Specie on hand,	$469,962 99	
Notes of other banks,	184,827 24	654,790 23
		$8,128,032 54

Statement showing the liabilities of the Bank on the 18th of May, 1837, and 15th October, 1839, exclusive of stock.

MAY 18, 1837.

Notes in circulation,	$1,469,040 00
Individual deposites,	549,299 70
Treasurer of U. S.	897,378 32
Treasurer of State,	3,763 16
Commissioner of Sinking Fund,	502,924 17
Due to other banks,	444,181 97
Due Bank of U. S.	825,000 00
Other liabilities,	
	$4,691,587 32

OCTOBER 15, 1839.

Notes in circulation,	$1,916,286 00
Individual deposites,	391,281 90
Treasurer of U. S.	
Treasurer of State,	23,040 04
Commissioner of Sinking Fund,	21,220 15
Due to other Banks,	581,113 31
Due Bank of U. S.	275,000 00
Other liabilities,	15,963 51
	$3,233,904 91

On the 18th May, 1837, the amount of liabilities of the Bank, exclusive of stock, amounted to	$4,691,587 32
On the 15th Oct. 1839, they amounted to	3,223,904 91
Reduction of Liabilities,	$1,467,682,41

Statements showing the amount of bills discounted, bills of exchange, and other means of the Bank, on the 18th May, 1837, and 15th October, 1839.

MAY 18, 1837.

Bills discounted,	$3,899,888 43
Bills of Exchange,	1,912,460 52
Suspended debt	
State and City bonds,	1,080,000 00
Real Estate,	50,188 00
Due by other Banks,	714,060 41
Treasurer of the State,	
Specie on hand,	634,518 93
Notes of other Banks,	586,942 22
Bank Checks,	276,939 69
	$9,154,948 20

OCTOBER 15, 1839.

Bills discounted,	$3,735,418 86
Bills of Exchange,	1,513,185 58
Suspended debt,	76,879 18
State and City bonds,	1,605 000 00
Real Estate,	60,157 46
Due by other Banks,	396,997 16
Treasurer of the State,	28,838 63
Specie on hand,	469,982 99
Notes of other Banks,	184,827 24
Bank Checks,	29,207 38
	$8,100,474 48

Bills discounted, and Bills of Exchange on the 18th May, 1837, amounted to	$5,812,348 95
Bills discounted, Bills of Exchange and Suspended Debt, on the 15th October, 1839,	5.325,483 62
Reduction,	$486,365 33

GEO. C. GWATHMEY, Cashier.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Courier, October 30.

The Liverpool packet ship INDEPENDENCE, Capt. NYE, anchored of the bar last night, and this morning we have received our papers by her, which are to the evening of the 28th from London and Liverpool.

The letter we give below from our London correspondent, embraces the principal items of intelligence, but as it is dated on the 24th, (the regular day of sailing of the Independence was on the 25th,) and as we have papers four days later it is necessary we should make some slight addition to its contents.

That the bills of the U. S. Bank on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. had been accepted by Messrs. Rothschild's, as is stated by our correspondent, there cannot be a doubt. The fact was officially published in the Moniteur, and transmitted to Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marsailles, but it appears notwithstanding, that on the 26th September, Mr. JAUDON, as Agent of the Bank of the United States, was compelled to make an application to the Bank of England for a loan, which was granted him under the guarantee of Messrs. Baring, Morrison, Denison and Huth, to the amount of £100,000 sterling, payable in Consols.

The claim which this sum is to meet is entirely independent of the Paris affair, and is stated to be for the payment of post notes and Bills of Exchange.

To the latest hour the accounts of the weather are decidedly unfavorable to the crops of grain, and a suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England of course becomes more probable.

There is no important feature in the news from the Continent, unless it be the apprehended scarcity of grain in France.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

LONDON, Sept 24th, (Tuesday,) 1839.

Since the departure of the Liverpool steamship, every thing respecting the late occurrence in Paris in connection with the Bank of the United States, has settled down into a perfect calm. To the great satisfaction of the merchants, both of England and France, the Messrs. Rothschild now regularly act for the Bank of the United States.

The weather since our accounts by the Liverpool has been again unfavorable with the exception of yesterday; but at night the rain recommenced and continued until 12 o'clock to-day. The afternoon has been bright and warm—but the wind being still in the south and south west, it is not probable that the present sunshine will last until the return of night. The corn market at Mark Lane on Monday advanced 2s. per qut'r. on the prices of Friday, but at the market this morning so extravagant were the prices demanded by the parties that nothing could be purchased by the millers excepting for the immediate wants of the day.

The state of the money market remains unchanged. The suspension of payment by the Bank of England is now openly discussed in the London newspapers—and all parties appear to think the event inevitable—are buried in devising the best mode of carrying the suspension into the least injurious and durable effect.

Should the Bank of England suspend payment in the present year, undoubtedly the much greater degree of popular intelligence which prevails on the general subject of currency and banking, will prevent the same ruinous consequences from being witnessed again. And under all the present circumstances of the country it is rapidly becoming the conviction of many important capitalists, that the event is one devoutly to be wished.

The business in American Securities remains equally dead as at the time of the departure of the Liverpool steam ship. Nothing whatever has been reported excepting the sales of the shares of the Bank of the United States at 21 10.

The whole commerce of the country is in a state of stagnation and gloom—and only a few hours of sunshine now sometimes occur to brighten the hopes of millions of people, whose government so outrages the whole order of nature as to compel us by prohibitory corn laws to depend for existence on a soil and climate which when September is on the wane has brought nothing for the ensuing year, while on your continent a magnificent harvest was secured before the termination of the month of June.

The misery which threatens to be so wide spread during the ensuing winter will probably however rid the world forever of those tyranical Corn Laws, by which this great manufacturing nation has so long been impoverished and oppressed.

In France disturbances and distress are beginning to prevail in the provinces in consequence of the high price of bread. The harvest of that country has proved light.

In the Cotton market of London the business has been more active since, and the prices of East India Cotton have even slightly advanced since the departure of the Liverpool steam ship. The sales have been 1000 bales of Surat at 5d. a 6¼d.; 200 Madras, at 5¾d. a 6d. and 150 Boweds at 6⅝d. a 7¼d. per lb.

The recognition of the Independance of Texas has been determined upon by the government of France, and the treaty is to be signed forthwith. A great determination of emigration from England to Texas is beginning to be noticed, as the accounts of the soil and climate of that country are so glowing as to rank it amongst the finest countries in the world.

The packet ships St. James and Europe have arrived. The most satisfactory intelligence by these arrivals is that the Bank of the United States has ceased to draw upon its agents in England and France. This is a highly prudent measure in the present threatening condition of all monetary affairs.

The daughter of Mr. Daniel Webster was this morning married at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mr. Appleton, of Boston, in the United States. The marriage was a fashionable one, and was attended by the American Minister, and many of the persons of distinction now remaining in town.

NEW YORK, (Tuesday evening,) October 29.

We have little or no change to report in the state of our money market. The banks, however, are discounting more freely, and some of them have found it possible to enlarge their discounts materially, without endangering their ability to continue specie payments.

Business is generally dull, though prospects of a speedy revival are more favorable. Purchases of Flour continue to be made for shipment, yet prices continue declining. A more striking proof than this cannot be given of the scarcity of money, which prevents all speculation in face of a large foreign demand, the probability of its continuing both from England and France, and a short supply from the interior. Sales of Western are making at $5,81. Wheat is held at $1,20 a $1,25, but no sales. Rye dull at 75 cents. Of Southern Corn sales at 73 cents running measure, equal to 75

Baltimore American, Oct. 31.

NOTICE.

MR. THACKER, the proprietor of the *Optical Illusions*, having very generously offered to exhibit three nights FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MECHANICS INFANTRY, (of which he is a member,) I have deemed it proper to make the fact public, and now have the pleasure to inform the members of my company, and the ladies and gentleman of the city that the first exhibition will take place on Monday evening next, 11th inst.

JOHN W. FORBES,
Captain Mechanics Infantry

Lex. Nov., 7, 1839—45-tf

CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of *GOODS & CLOTHING* of Frederick S. Butt, begs leave to inform the public that he designs continuing the above business in the *Old Stand*, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of patronage. He has on hand, just from the Eastern market, a superior lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Clothing,

together with all the articles necessary for a gentleman's outfit.
CHRISTIAN KENSLER.

P. S.—Those indebted to F. S. Butt, by note and account, will please call and settle immediately, with
Nov. 7, 1839—45-3t. C. K.

BADGER'S PATENT IMPROVED FEATHER RENOVATER.

THIS valuable invention is superior to all others yet in use, inasmuch as by this machine, "old and worn out beds are cleansed *and sifted of all the dust and dirt*, and the feathers rid of the odors and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness, and elasticity."

Patent Rights for any county north of the Kentucky river, in this State, can be obtained, on good terms, by application at our auction store, Hunt's Row, Lexington, where a model can be examined.

☞ There is no business in which a small capital could be more profitably invested.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lex. Nov. 7, 1839.—45-tf

Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington They will furnish *kegs and barrels without charge* to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

CONOMAUGH SALT—A small lot just received and will be sold low for cash, by
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Nov. 7, 1839—45-tf

25,000 BEST HAVANA SEGARS, a variety, of approved brands. for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-tf

MACKEREL, a small lot, in ½, ¼, and ⅛ barrels, just received and for sale by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-tf

CORDIALS—A superior lot of Bordeaux and Martinique Cordials, for sale by
oct. 30, 1839. BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

"WESTERN WORLD" PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THIS Printing office is offered for sale. It is a very extensive and complete one; embracing every thing necessary for printing and publishing, in the best style, and to any amount, which may be required, by the business of this country—which is very considerable. All the materials are nearly new, and of the best quality; as may be inferred from the appearance of this paper, and from the many beautiful specimens of Job Printing which are done in the office. And in addition to those already on hand, a handsome lot of new Type, Cuts, &c. are daily expected from Cincinnati. The whole establishment will be sold on the most favorable and accommodating terms—as to *time* and *place*. The purchaser will be desired to complete the present *Advertising* and *Subscription* engagements of the paper; and will, thereby, be at once afforded *business* and *circulation*, and secured in the patronage of the office. As will be seen in the "World," its advertising is very good.—Its subscription list is *fair*, and increasing daily; and one great excellence and advantage in it is—*they have all paid the cash*. The Job Printing patronage will of course, depend upon the care, promptness, and skill of the mechanical department of the office.

Early applications are desired.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
$35,294! $11,764!
2 of $12,500! $6,000!
$5,000!
50 prizes of $1,000!
10 prizes of $1,000!!
&c. &c. &c.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 88 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery—for the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.—Class 6 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. November 9th, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,

GRAND SCHEME.

1	$35,294	$35,294
1	11,764	11,764
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,361	2,361
☞ 50	1,000	50,000
50	250	12,500
50	200	10,000
63	150	9,450
63	100	6,300
63	80	5,040
63	70	4,410
63	60	3,780
126	50	6,300
126	40	5,040
3,654	20	73,080
23,436	10	234,360
27,814 prizes	amounting to	$486,180

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots,

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS 89 for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery. Class 27 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. November 13, 1839.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1	$12,500	$12,500
1	12,500	12,500
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,387	1,387
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	300	3,000
10	200	2,000
20	150	3,000
155	100	15,500
63	50	3,150
63	40	2,520
126	30	3,780
126	20	2,520
3,780	10	37,800
23,436	5	117,180
27,814 prizes	amounting to	$236,337

TICKETS $5—Shares in proportion.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

☞ Tickets for sale by
A. S. STREETER, *Lexington.*

☞ LAST NOTICE. ☜

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the list at Mr Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)
Oct 23, '39—43-tf

A NEGRO GIRL,

AS likely as any in the State, and of good character, about 14 years of age, well grown, sprightly, and an excellent house girl, is for sale, for Cash, or good paper on credit. A girl so likely and valuable is rarely offered; and any person in want of a first rate servant girl, would do well to get her. Apply to J. GAYLE, Short-street, Lexington.

If not sold before the 11th of November next (County Court day,) she will then be sold publicly to the highsst bidder, at G. CHRISTY'S Auction Store, or in front of the court-house, precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

Lexington, October 25, 1839,

WHISKEY.—125 barrels Whiskey in store, a part of which is on consignment, and will be sold low for cash.
JOHN B. TILFORD,
oct. 30, 1839. *No. 41, Main-St*

BROTHER JONATHAN.

THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the 'Great Western' among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for six cents a number, or Three Dollars a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present to his readers a Medley hitherto unrivalled by any other paper, of

Anecdotes	Facetia	Quiddities
Amusements	Geography	Romance
Allegories	History	Religion
Accidents	Jests	Sports
Biography	Learning	Spectacles
Bon Mots	Morality	Sorrows
Conversations	Marvels	Sufferings
Crimes	Music	Tales
Dramatics	News	Trials
Drolleries	Novelties	Truths
Erratics	Oratory	Teachings
Essays	Poetry	Wisdom
Eloquence	Philosophy	Wit, Worders

&c &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The present number is a specimen of what this mammoth newspaper will contain, as well in the rarity and extent of its origin and located matter, as the style of its execution.

As a family newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other:

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world, NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS lumbering at his hack."

The earliest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and the latest novelties in the literary world, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as sedulously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, virtue, temperance, industry, good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country, and our fellow men, will be advocated in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN.

Three dollats a year in advance. For five dollars two copies of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at 12 o'clock meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern, and Southern mails, which all close at about 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ All communications and letters should be addressed, POSTAGE PAID, to GRISWOLD & COMPANY.
162 Nassau street, N. Y. City.

Sept. 25, 1839—39-3t

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz:

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. *Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.*
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D. *Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.*
JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. *Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.*
NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. *Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. *Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. *Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
ROBERT PETER, M. D. *Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The cost of a full course of Lectures is *One hundred and five Dollars.* The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is *Five Dollars.* The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil,) is *Ten Dollars.*—The Graduation fee is *Twenty Dollars.* Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* to *Four Dollars* per week.

A large accession to the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors BUSH and PETER. and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible despatch.

The notes of *good and solvent banks*, in the States whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky. July 11, 1839.

School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. EDW'D WINTHROP AND LADY (formerly MISS ANDRAS.) would inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the large and commodious session room of the M'Chord Church, next door to the Episcopal Church. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and the higher English Branches, will be taught by Mr. Winthrop, French, Drawing, Painting, Music, and all kinds of Ornamental Needle Work, by Mrs. Winthrop. There will be in the course of the whole year, forty-four weeks of instruction, and eight weeks of vacation. Each quarter will consist of 11 weeks, exclusive of vacation, and will commence for each pupil at the time of her entering the School. No scholar will be taken for a period less than a quarter, and the payment of tuition will be expected from each pupil in the middle of her quarter.

TERMS.—For English Branches and Ornamental Needle Work,	$8 per qr
Drawing and Painting,	5 "
Music,	18 "
French & Ancient Languages, (for each language.)	5 "

Lex., Sept. 26, 1839—39-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. *Horace Buckner* of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State $50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house. B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839--37-tf

The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling-green, will insert 3t.

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counseller at Law,
LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.

june 6, 1839 23-tf

JOHN M. M'CALLA, Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 26, 1838--48-1y

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop. April 17, 1839. 16-tf

Dried Peaches,

20 BUSHELS dried peaches pealed,
30 " " " unpealed,
Just received and for sale, by

JOHN B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.

Hctober 3, '39--40-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Cass county, Georgia, on the 12th of August last a negro man named JESS. He is a dark mullatto, 45 or 50 years of age, badly ruptured on one side, a small piece bit off one of his ears in fighing, a scar on one side of his forehead, caused by the kick of a horse, and his right shin bone has been broke, also by the kick of a horse, the toe on that foot turns a little out when walking; his hands and feet, are little more bony than common, and the joints somewhat larger than usual, for a man of his size.

The said man was raised in Lexington, Ky,, or the neighborhood thereof, where he will doubtless endeavor to go, as he was seen on the road, 18 miles above Knoxville, Tenn. directing his course to Bean's Station.

I will give the above reward for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES FREEMAN.

October 24, 1839—43-3t

LEXINGTON HOTEL,
(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER,)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refinished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

☞The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf

Executors Notice.

ALL those who hold claims against the Estate of John Sharp, Deceased, are requested to present their accounts for settlement by the first of February next, 1840, well proven; and those who owe the estate are requested to settle theri accounts, immediately.

ANDERSON B. LAFFOON, *Executor.*

Oct. 24, 1839—43-3t

BOOTS and SHOES.—A large lot of fine and coarse boots and shoes, for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, October 30, 1839. 42-tf

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods!
D. M, & E. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an *Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected*

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine,
Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,
Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Æphaltum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,
Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinetts, plain, striped and plaid,
Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style,
Woollen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers,
White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,
Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels,
French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;
Linen *Bosoms* and *Collars*, new style;
Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;
Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;
Zephyr, Cruels and patterns for fancy work,
Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;
Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shallys and Shallyetts,
Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,
French, English and German Merinoes,
Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;
Bonnet, Sush and Belt Ribbons, assorted;

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work,
Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffling, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmiere, Camel's hair, Nett and Woollen Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas,
Black and fancy Kidd, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose,
A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shenile Cord, &c.
Gentlemen's superior Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Sealskin CAPS; FUR COLLARS!
A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasting Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted; *Bonnets*; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Woostenholm's make a superior article.—ALSO, a large lot of *Negro Jeans*, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves. D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839--37-tf

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNIES at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838 16-tf

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD.
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD,]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of *STEAM AND MACHINERY* to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the marke affords.

☞Just received, the *Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions* for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats

December 27, 1838 52-$10tbtoih

WILLIAM ALLISON,
BO OT AN SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, *selected for himself*, consisting of Boots, Bootees and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, Juiy 25, 1839-30-tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assorment of *DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS*—and also a large lot of *CORK* suitable for manufacturing *Cork Sole Boots and Shoes.* Also, a large assortment of coarse *Men's and Children's Brogans*, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838--50-tf

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, *TWO TOWN LOTS*, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. ALSO, a very superior *GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE*, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

JABEZ BEACH,

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836--55--tf

Umbrella Repairing, &c.

MRS. CATHARINE MARSH, would respectfully inform her old customers and the public, that she still continues her business of making and repairing Umbrellas, at her old stand, on the corner of Main & Spring streets. She has on hand a fine stock of heavy Silks, with other necessary articles for promptly repairing damaged Umbrellas in the best and most lasting manner.

Mrs. Marsh has rooms for the comfortable accommodation of eight BOARDERS, who could be agreeably situated, on good terms. Her residence is so convenient to the Medical Hall, that students might find it advantageous to call and examine her accommodations.

Lex. Oct., 17, 1839—42-tf

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair
WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No 17, East Main Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchssed a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattrasses, Blinds,

aud other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.

March 21, 1839--12-tf.

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the *1st day of June next.* All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date. JOHN BOWMAN.

May 2, 1839. 18-tf

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a relular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY.
WALLER RODES.
GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase. THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch. T. R

New Goods for 1839.
HAWKINS & MORRISON,

ARE receiving and opening at their Store Rooms, No. 27, West Main Street their Fall and Winter supplies of

English, French, India and American
DRY GOODS;

Purchased with care aud attention, out of the latest arrivals in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia *with cash*, which enables us to offer them at lower rates than usual. Our friends and the Public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, before they purchase, as we can assure them our assortment is very complete, and having the power we are determined to sell *cheap.*

A. F. HAWKINS,
J. G. MORRISON.

September 19, 1839—38-3m

The subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him, (whose notes and accounts are due) to call and settle, as he is much in need of money.

J. G. MORRISON

Fayette Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered on the petition of John Atchison's heirs, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, *on Tuesday the 19th day of November next*, the Tract of Land on which John Atchison formerly resided, situated in Fayette county, about four miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, and containing *Seventy Acres.* There is a fine house upon the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third in three months, and the residue in one and two years from the day of sale, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, but not to bear interest till due. H. I. BODLEY, *Com'r.*

October 24, 1839—43-td

To Stammerers.

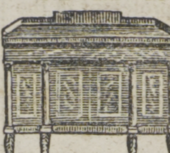
FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks. C. H. CHAPMAN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. tf-18

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT, and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

Great Western Manufactory



OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of *Hunt's Row*, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,--my stock is tolerable large It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with *all kinds of Furniture* on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for *Plain, Gold* or *Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting* on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—*Gilding Picture Frames*, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

☞It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghaneys. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. *No. 15, Hunt's Row.*

Plough Making & Black-smithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also--2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.--53-tf B. & H.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a NEGRO BOY named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of *Foot.* He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made flannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pantaloons. When spoken to quickly rather given to stammering. I will give $20 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or $100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.

WM. ROMAN.

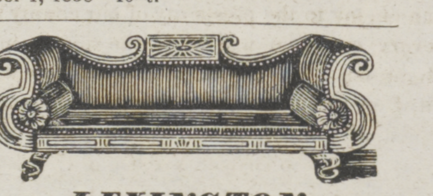
July 4, 1839 27-tf

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *HEMP HECKLE*, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-tf



LEXINGTON
FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE
ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattrasses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my *prices lower* than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1830 14-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE partnership existing between Bowman & Harcourt, will, by agreement, expire on the 1st day of January next, and wishing to discontinue business in this city with a view of closing the same as soon as possible, they offer their entire stock of merchandize now on hand, at cost, wholesale or retail. A great many of our goods were purchased this fall, entirely new, consisting of the most desirable goods this city can afford. The above goods are too numerous to enumerate. Persons wishing to supply themselves would do well to call and examine for themselves immediately.

TERMS—All sums under $30, cash; over $30 and under $100, payable 1st day of January next; $100 and over, payable 1st day of March next, with well endorsed notes payable in either of the Banks of this city.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.

Sept. 19, 1839—38-3m

ESPECIAL
NOTICE.

O correspondents and friend are informed that we continu to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & o. and prizes are paid on demand ine *Cash only*, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number,

S. J. SYLVESTER,
No. 130, Broadway, and
No. 22, Wall-street.

June, 27, 1839—26-tf

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!!

THE following details of a scheme of a lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of $20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to SYLVESTER & CO.
156, Broadway, New-York.

☞Observe the number, 156.

$700,000!! $500,000! $25,000! 6 prizes of $20,000! 2 of 15,000, and 3 of $10,000!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New Orleans.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839.

Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers,—Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

NO COMBINATION NOS.

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.

☞The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize, THE ARCADE, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Gravier street; rented at about $37,000 per annum,--valued at	$700,000
1 prize, CITY HOTEL, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at $25,000—valued at	$500,000
1 prize, DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at $1200—valued at	$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at $1200--valued at	$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at 12,00—valued at	$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 20, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom house street; rented at $1500—valued at	$20,000
1 prize, Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin; 127 feet 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street; rented at $1500—valued at	$20,000
1 prize Ditto, No 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 129 feet 14 inches deep, rented at $100—valued at	$15,000
1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, $100 each,	25,000
1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. $100 each,	20,000
1 do. 150 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do.	15,000
1 do. 100 do. City Bank, do. do.	10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do.	10,000
1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do.	10,000
1 do. 50 do. Exchange Bank, do. do.	5,000
1 do. 50 do. do do do. do.	5,000
1 do. 25 do. Gas Light Bank, do. do.	2,500
1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. do. do.	2,500
1 do. 15 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. do.	1,500
1 do. 15 do. do do do. do. do.	1,500
20 do. 10 do. Louisiana State do. do. do. each prize $1000,	20,000
10 do. each 2 shares of $100 each prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 do. each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 do. each 1 share of $100, New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 do. each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 PRIZES,	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examihed and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the 600 prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, *unencumbered and without any deduction.*

SYLVESTER & Co.
156, *Broadway, New York.*

May 1839--30—1st Dec.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respect ully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immedi ately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

☞Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-tf

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.

One page,	$5 00
One-half page,	3 00
One-fourth page,	2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines,	1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35--tf